DOT Classifications
Hazardous Materials

Class	Description	General Hazard Properties (non-inclusive)
1	**Explosives**	Explosive; exposure to heat, shock, or contamination could result in thermal and mechanical hazards.
2	**Gas**	Under pressure; container may rupture violently (fire and nonfire); may be a flammable, poisonous, corrosive, asphyxiant and/or thermally unstable
3	**Flammable Liquids**	Flammable; container may rupture violently from heat/fire; may be corrosive, toxic and/or thermally unstable.
4	**Flammable Solids**	Flammable, some spontaneously; may be water reactive, toxic and/or corrosive; may be extremely difficult to extinguish.
5	**Oxidizers**	Supplies oxygen to support combustion; sensitive to heat, shock, friction, and/or contamination
6	**Toxic/Infectious**	Toxic by inhalation, ingestion, and skin and eye contact; may be flammable
7	**Radioactive Material**	May cause burns and biologic effects; energy and matter.
8	**Corrosive Material**	Disintegration of contacted tissues; may be fuming, water-reactive
9	**Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials**	Examples: dry ice, molter sulfur, akipic acid, PCBs

NFPA 407 Rating System
Hazardous Materials

Scale	Health Hazard	Fire Hazard	Reactivity Hazard
4	Materials which on a very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury. Too dangerous to be approached without specialized personal protective equipment.	Materials which will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or which is readily dispersed in air and which will burn readily.	Materials which in themselves are readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or reaction at normal termperatures and pressures.
3	Materials which on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury. Requires protection from all contact.	Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost ambient temperature conditions.	Materials which in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive reaction but require strong initiating source or which must be heated under confinement before initiation or which react explosively with water.
2	Materials which on intense or continued exposure could cause temporary but not chronic incapacitation or possible residual injury. Requires use of personal protective equipment with independent air supply.	Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.	Materials which in themselves are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate. Also materials which may react violently with water or which may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.
1	Materials which on exposure would cause irritation but only minor residual injury. Requires use of approved air purifying respirator.	Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.	Materials which in themselves are normally stable, but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and presures or which may react with water with some release of energy but not violently.
0	Materials which on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials.	Materials that will not burn.	Materials which in themselves are normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions and which are not reactive with water.